THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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J. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 147 1-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods, and by Ward Kennedy & Co., wholesale druggists, 14 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Rheumatism Conquered

By Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.—This is to certify that for the last sixteen years I have been severely afflicted with rheumatism, often confined to my house, and even unable to walk. Being in the postoffice about two months ago, Mr. Clark observed to my physician, and myself, that he used me to try a bottle of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. I followed his advice, and now, by the blessing of God and the use of half a bottle of your compound, I am free from all symptoms of rheumatism, and can walk without the aid of my staff, as well as ever. James McDowell, Tarentum, October 25, 1865.

I have known Mr. McDowell for a number of years, and do not hesitate to vouch for the truth of the above statement. James Clark, Postmaster.

Do Not Delay.

But purchase your Muslins and White Goods now, while the prices are down. Barcalos—so, that is the word for the goods at Bates & Bell's. No. 21 Fifth street—can be obtained at prices rating with the recent Eastern decline, and the goods are sold just for what they are worth. They were bought personally by one of the partners, who was in the east, and if he did not remain on the line all summer, he at least staid long enough to secure bargains. Go to Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street, for cheap Muslins.

A Popular House.

Is the Boot and Shoe Store of Smith & Ross, 63 Market street, and it well deserves the high reputation it has earned for the fine and large assortment of stock of the best quality and latest styles, but the prices are so low that all can be pleased. The stock comprises all the latest styles of Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Polish Boots, Slippers, Gaiterettes, Buskins, and everything else in the line. Do not mistake the place, No. 63 Market street.

Cashmere Long Shawls.

We have received a large lot of these from the large auction sale in New York, and will sell them at most unusual bargains. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Silks.

We have made additions to our Silk stock, which makes it complete in styles, for street, evening and carriage dresses. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Shirting Muslin.

Extra quality Shirting Muslin, at 25 cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 52 Market street.

Country Merchants,

Call at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, before buying your Dry Goods.

Silk Velvets,

All widths, very cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Prints.

At 25 cents, best Prints. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Canadians and the Feninns.

It appears that the Canadian officials are really very much frightened, although they are tolerably successful in preserving a dignified demeanor. A special cabinet meeting, an event with very few precedents—was recently held, and it was determined to call out a certain number of the militia and station them along the frontier in single companies westward from Montreal. In order to carry out this plan, two assistant-adjutant-generals will be temporarily appointed. The Montreal *Gazette*, of Saturday, says of this step:

"It is not believed that any operations on a large scale will be undertaken until after the harrying parties to keep up an excitement and the subscriptions, but anything of a more formal kind will, it is believed, be taken cognizance of and prevented by the United States Government, where it will be the duty of the force levied on us upon any large scale and pretend to be ignorant of it or unable to check the incursions.

"It is very probable that all these preparations may be unnecessary, that the threats of the Fenians are more empty vapouring and bluster; but the government have a grave responsibility resting upon them in suppressing those more decidedly intoxicating. And the change is perceptible in the improvement of the public morals, and the diminution in drunkenness. Even in Ireland, beer is supplanting the terrible whisky, and shindies and broken heads are getting to be strangely uncommon.

CONCERNING RATS' TAILS.—Some experiments in what is termed animal grafting have recently been described by Dr. Beri in a paper forwarded to the French Academy of Science. He says, "that if the tail of a rat be cut off and skinned, and then inserted under the skin of the same animal, it will continue to live and grow as before. If a fracture is effected, the fractured parts will unite, and even if the tail be would if the tail were in its natural place; in short, both physiologically and pathologically it is grafted part follows the general laws of nature.

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VERMONT U. S. SENATOR.—Among those named to succeed the late Mr. Foot are the Hon. Levi Underwood, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Hon. Luke P. Poland, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Wooderuck, and Hon. George P. Edmunds, of

In bringing up children, if we oppose violence by violence, we only prepare them to be violent themselves when beating on.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1865. NO. 58.

The Daily Commercial

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.

In listening to Mr. COLFAX, the other evening, we could not but be struck with the difference there is between such a lecture and some performances that have been presented in the city under the auspices of lecture committees. It was entertaining without the slightest approach to mere sensationalism; instructive and improving without being dull, and long without being tedious. There is a freshness about the man too, as well as his discourse. It is the productions of such minds that the community requires, and is able to appreciate. The large and highly respectable audience that listened for an hour and a half to Mr. COLFAX is a proof of the correctness of this statement.

There is, since lecturing has become a business with some, real danger of its degenerating to a mere entertainment, or, in fact, a mere amusement—a show, resorted to for an hour's laughter and fun. Lecturers are paid according to the houses that they can draw, and as people are fond of amusing and comic speeches, the tendency is in that direction, when the size of the audience becomes a consideration in advance of its intellectual character or appreciation. This tendency is felt both by committees and professional lecturers. The results of the last lecture, as well as of others, is evidence that the temptation may be safely withstood.

THE GREENE COUNTY GOLD REGION.

Our punctual correspondent ZINGARO furnishes us additional facts relative to the discovery of gold bearing quartz in Greene county, which are contained in his interesting letters published on the first page of to-day's COMMERCIAL. It seems the gold quartz vein struck in the Amber and Good Luck wells has been discovered in the Evans well, near Taylorstown, at a depth of four hundred feet, and also in the Clifton well in the same neighborhood. One gentleman, in prospecting on his land, discovered a small land slide, and on examining it found specimens of quartz, which have been sent to Philadelphia to be assayed. Specimens of quartz have also been obtained in a well on Laurel Run, a tributary of the Monongahela, running parallel with and about two miles south of Dunkard creek. If all of these specimens should prove to contain the previous metal, the gold region of Greene county will be found to be more extensive than was at first supposed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

It is admitted that party usage will secure the re-election of Hon. W. H. KEMBLE, of Philadelphia, as State Treasurer, in which event the Speakership of the House of Representatives will be conceded to the western part of the State. The west will present two candidates—Col. JOHN P. GLASS, of this city, and JAMES R. KELLEY, of Washington county. Col. GLASS has been a member for two terms of the lower house, and is thoroughly familiar with the important duties of the Speakership. Mr. KELLEY is quite a young man, has also been a member of the House for two terms, and is an able debater and parliamentarian. He was appointed Clerk of the late House, has no opposition for the Clerkship, and will be re-elected.

SPIRITED.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, referring to the advice by the *National Intelligencer* that the Southern members elect should not press for seats before the organization of Congress, remarks, spiritedly, that the advice is good, but "better "would have been to present their credentials at the Clerk's table, leave their address, and return home by the first convenyance, and when Congress is ready for "them it will send for them. Shut to "Pennsylvania, Washington, and with a hurrah, buttonhole the elect members. "would not be respectable, either as members or as gentlemen. Woe unto those "that take the oath—better they had never "been born. In the Congress they will be "without respect, and out of it execrated "North and South."

The *Enquirer* remarks further:

"The elections for Congress were altogether out of place. These States had been fighting a death-struggle for four years to get out of Congress, and, when defeated, it would have been more dignified to have awaited until Congress *invited* them to send representatives. We entirely agree with our contemporary in his advice against disclosing a lust for office, and for that reason would have the representatives from Virginia to await the invitation of Congress. Those 'erring sons' that go to Washington may, like that other prodigal, declare that they are no longer worthy to be called thy sons, make me one of thy 'freedmen,' but the people that they propose to represent would much prefer to await the invitation before seeking representation."

The Diary of Wirz.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes what purports to be the diary which WIRZ kept during the trial. It contains nothing remarkable, and is devoted principally to the expressions of his opinion of the trial, which he repeatedly pronounces "a mockery." The conclusion is as follows:

Another day passed, and at last the trial was over. I wonder what unheardof resolutions the Court will pass again to-morrow. I did not feel it so keenly to-day as I felt it other days, and I have to thank God for it, in permitting me to forget the Holy Communion this morning. I feel less contempt for those who are sitting in judgment over me. If it is God's will to open their minds to the truth, He has the power to do it. I am certain that none of the Court, nor the Judge Advocate, considers me a guilty man, and believes me guilty. They all know the whole thing is a farce. Cruelties being committed at Andersonville some one has to suffer for it, they presume; they say I am the one *victimized*. Talk about the Roman Catholic institution of inquisition; why, what is it compared to the brief forced an innocent man to confess crimes he never committed; here they bring witnesses from all parts, who swear to what they like, and when he tries to defend himself, he is curtailed as much as possible in his privilege to do so. Anything, I prefer it to the state I am in now. It was plain that the object was to punish a man; here the object is the same, only a thin veil thrown over it; no thin, so very, thant all who wish to see can see through it.

SOME recent English statistics are instructive to the friends of temperance. In the last twelve years the consumption of distilled spirits has increased more rapidly than in proportion to the population, while the consumption of distilled spirits has largely fallen off, showing that the slightly exhilarating liquors are superseding those more decidedly intoxicating. And the change is perceptible in the improvement of the public morals, and the diminution in drunkenness. Even in Ireland, beer is supplanting the terrible whisky, and shindies and broken heads are getting to be strangely uncommon.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The New York Collectorship

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Baker Presented for False Imprisonment.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Veteran Reserves Mustered Out.

Smuggling on the Canada Frontier.

A POLITICAL SWINDLER RELEASED.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

A Pennsylvanian Urged for Secretary of the Navy.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

The New York Collectorship.

It is understood that no successor of Mr. King as Collector of New York will be made for some days. Parties are already here maneuvering in the matter. The appointment will doubtless be made in the Seward interest, though Secretary McCulloch will have something to say. R. M. Blatchford and Rold. Dennieston, formerly Comptroller of Customs, are most prominently named for the position.

Visitors to the President.

Major Generals Steele and Sanborne, and Governor elect Ward, of New Jersey, had an interview with the President to-day.

John Bell, of Tennessee.

Was at the White House, but did not obtain an audience.

The Grand Jury

of this District have presented to the Court General Lafayette C. Baker, late Detective of the War Department, on a charge of false imprisonment of two persons who were engaged in the pardon business. One of the parties is a woman.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

To-day reached but one-half million dollars.

Veteran Reserves Mustered Out.

Twenty companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been mustered out of service in this Department. More are to follow.

Smuggling on the Canada Frontier.

Reports just received at the Treasury Department from the agents stationed along the Canada frontier, show that smuggling is still carried on to a very large extent. A large number of arrests and seizures are being made constantly. The inducements, however, are so great that if one half gets through, the parties are amply remunerated. An agent who arrived here to-day says that the smugglers have become amazingly active during the last two or three months.

Governor Bell.

Of Texas, had a long interview with the President to-day, relative to matters in that State. The people in Texas, he says, are more inclined to adapt themselves to the new condition of things than almost any other Southern State.

Released.

The man Fuller, who used the name of Senator Harlan to obtain a large amount of money from the Second National Republican Committee, and who has been in Old Capitol prison, has been released without trial and allowed to go where he pleases.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

There are reports again in circulation of cabinet changes, but it is supposed that nothing will be made that any will be made until after the meeting of Congress. A well known Pennsylvania politician is being urged by his friends for secretary of the Navy. The rumors of changes doubtless arose from the fact.

The Opening of Congress—Southern Members—President Johnson—Chief Justice Chase—Southern Sentiment—Officers of Congress—Rents.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Those who believe that the Southern members will present themselves at the door of the House of Representatives on the commencement of the session and endeavor to obtain possession of their seats forcible struggle, either verbal or bodily, are mistaken. They will not be forcibly, but will forcibly here to wait patiently and not to precipitate an issue, but should the members of the House refuse to qualify them, and their claims to seats in a reasonable length of time, it is not at all improbable that the all-powerful influence of the Executive will be brought to bear in behalf of those of them whose loyalty is unquestionable. That it does not exist in the Legislature result is not doubtful. Never has a question arisen in which the Executive and the House have been so completely at issue. The President has not carried his point, when he made a point of anything.

But I do not apprehend that there will be any "break between the White House and the south wing of the Capitol. Although the latter certainly desires to act harmoniously with Congress, neither will a majority of the Representatives, whose right to their seats is disputed, refuse those good and true loyal men who will represent themselves as entitled to admittance. Now, for example, could any gentleman who had remained safely out of harm's way during the war, excluded from the House, and there and bled for the old flag, and who will present himself as a Representative from East Tennessee, the latter State is quite well represented in the Union. Indeed, it is now the only section where a reconstructed rebel soldier cannot live in safety.

The Chief Justice will arrive here to-night, and his friends are confident that he will not notice the publication of his correspondence with the President, in an afternoon paper published this city. They predict a sharp epistle from the Chief Justice.

The impropriety of hooting a court at Richmond while martial law reigns there, for the trial of treason, is set forth in the opinion of Mr. Justice Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Jones vs. Derries," which may be found in Crunch, II. It was after the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, and Judge Peters very properly declined to try one of those indicted for treason in the court held for Philadelphia.

The right of secession will undoubtedly be the plea of the rebel leader, and the best lawyers, including at least one Judge of the Supreme Court, that the provisions of the Constitution on this subject are so vague that a conviction would be doubtful even in a loyal court. The case of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was perfectly fair and just, and on its own merits the bill for the benefit of that road would have passed both Houses, as was subsequently proven. But the officers of that road were manipulated by leading Democrats in the Legislature, by whom a select "ring" was formed, and by which combination a profitable scheme was projected to fleece the aforesaid corporation. The committee has been in session in Philadelphia, and have accumulated a mass of evidence, which, with that already adduced at their present session, will be reported to the next Legislature.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?—The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, resolved to ask the House of Bishops to unite with them in the appointment of a day of fasting and humiliation, to be observed throughout the United States, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as a day specially set apart for the purpose of Almighty God for re-establishment of the national authority over our whole country, and for the removal of the national sin of slavery, the fearful dissension and estrangement to which our late troubles were due.

How will the Bishops, when who voted against such asking, conduct their services on the coming National Thanksgiving Day, when the President calls upon the country to go thanksgiving for—among other things—the "great enlargement of civil and religious liberty throughout the land," by the abolishment of slavery. But those Episcopalian divines refused to thank God for the removal of the cause of the rebellion, and secession—that is, for the abolishment of slavery—and, therefore, if those ministers act consistently, they will not observe the National Thanksgiving.—*Cleveland Herald.*

ENGLISH papers give some particulars of the captivity of Mr. Moens among the brigands. He suffered great hardships; many days he was compelled to lie upon the ground in the sun, and was not permitted to move, as the Italian soldiers knew what was in store for them if they be seen moving about. During that time he suffered terribly from thirst. He had only one chance of escape. One night he lay in a cave with three men guarding him. They slept, and he could have killed them all by the rifle; but to have shot them all; but the prayer of the Psalmist, "Deliver me from bloody guiltiness, O God!" arose to his lips, and he refrained. During his captivity, which lasted one hundred and two days, his friends were asked to contribute to his ransom five times. The amount of his ransom was £3,000, the largest sum which had ever been demanded by brigands. The probability is that it will be gambled for, and the winners murdered by the losers, unless they have the good sense to divide the booty after having paid the money to their friends.

IN RUSSIA they have carried the club system far beyond even what we have done in England. There are clubs for ladies, and clubs for servants, and there are clubs for all and everybody in the land because he was not allowed to go to his club. Last year, I believe, there was but one piece of pleasant piece of scandal about one of the ladies' clubs. At these institutions card playing is interdicted, and so, for want of better employment, lotteries have come into fashion. At the club referred to a certain lady of rank had won over, and she, and she only, was allowed to sell tickets. It was to ascertain the winning numbers in the lottery and to read them aloud. Before a crowded hall behind this lady's chair, and always informed her beforehand of the lucky numerals. But he overacted his part. His patroness always got the suspicions of the losers were excited, the treachery was discovered, and the noble lady was compelled to leave not only the club, but St. Petersburg.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—We learn with great pleasure from our exchanges and telegraphic dispatches that the receipts of cotton are very liberal. The *Times* says that it "is useless to attempt to conceal the fact of the existence of large receipts of cotton at Mobile and New Orleans are fully up to expectations of most buyers. Supplies from the interior are certainly coming. The last arrivals from Shreveport averaged 500 to 700 bales and over, and the receipts are looked on in the trade as being about her birth with 1st. The receipts for less than a week, ending 2d inst., were 2,600 bales, and for the week ending 9th inst., 3,000 bales, and on the 9th was 1,200 bales. The *Times* says the ship Dresdner arrived at Mobile from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,097 bales, valued at 80,000, and the Norman, a bark, from Havre, bringing 1,800 bales.

LEGISLATIVE FRAUDS.—Messrs. QUAY, of Beaver, BILLINGSLEY, of Lancaster, and QUIGLEY, of Philadelphia, a committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the frauds alleged to have been connected with the passage through the House of the bill to incorporate the great Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, are now in session at Harrisburg. It will be remembered that the frauds in this case constituted "a little arrangement" on the part of certain prominent Democrats to put money into their pockets. The investigation into the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was perfectly fair and just, and on its own merits the bill for the benefit of that road would have passed both Houses, as was subsequently proven. But the officers of that road were manipulated by leading Democrats in the Legislature, by whom a select "ring" was formed, and by which combination a profitable scheme was projected to fleece the aforesaid corporation. The committee has been in session in Philadelphia, and have accumulated a mass of evidence, which, with that already adduced at their present session, will be reported to the next Legislature.

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THE NEW DIOCESE.

Its First Convention Organized.

Discourse by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D.

The New Bishop to be Elected To-Day.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention, to choose a Bishop for the new Diocese of Western Pennsylvania, convened in Trinity Church, (Rev. C. E. Swope, rector,) on Sixth street, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. The parishes were partly represented, many of the delegates, clerical and lay, having failed to reach this city in time to participate in the religious exercises preliminary to the business ordered for the Convention. The body of the church was well filled notwithstanding, and a deep solemnity characterized the devotional proceedings of the morning. The chancel was prepared for the celebration of the Holy Sacrament, and occupied by the Right Rev. Dr. Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Page, Rev. Dr. Preston, Rev. Mr. Ohl, Rev. Mr. Fuller, Rev. Mr. Hilton, Rev. Mr. Bellesby, and other clergymen. Morning prayer was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Fuller, Ohl and Bellesby; the ante-communion service by the Rev. Dr. Page, and the communion office by the Rev. Dr. Preston and Rev. Mr. Hilton. At the conclusion of morning prayer, Bishop Stevens ascended the pulpit, and delivered a discourse of considerable force, selecting for the basis of his remarks the following text: "We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banner." (Psalms, xx. 5.)

He said, the language of the text was that of a battle cry, applied to the church of the living God, when it goes forth to engage in the great conflict of Faith under the victorious leadership of Christ, against sin and corruption. It was understood to allude to the banners of Reuben, Dan, Ephraim, etc., and symbolized the glory and power of Christ, the Head of the church. The latter was called the banner of the chosen followers of the Redeemer, composed of the faithful who have espoused His cause. But the church has become broken and divided into distinct and independent seats, yet each one held fast to the ancient faith of God's only son, and each had gone

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Difficulty and doubt have suddenly come to surround the question of trying JEFFERSON DAVIS. That this should be, to most persons will appear strange and unnecessary. It seems that the President has strong objections to trying him by other than a civil court, and Mr. CHASE, it is said, thinks one cannot be held where martial law prevails, and, therefore, declines to hold the court in Richmond, the place the trial should take place. A similar difficulty is said to exist as to Washington; and these objections, it is said, have inflicted on the President almost inexpressible annoyance, which is not at all relieved by the persistence with which the advocates of a lenient policy beset him. These, it should be understood, are not Southern sympathisers, but men like HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and a large and influential body of supporters of the Administration, of whom they are representative characters. It is not difficult to perceive the perplexities attending the question, embarrassing the President and requiring a large amount of firmness and discretion. Under these circumstances, the President, it is said, may feel compelled to relinquish his objections to a military trial, and order a Commission to try DAVIS at an early day.

Notwithstanding there are well-grounded objections in the public mind to military trials, and a very general conviction that, the war being over, the civil tribunals alone should administer justice,—more especially that the questions involved in the charge of treason should be passed upon by the highest judicial triounal in the land, yet rather than that DAVIS should go untried, the loyal public would readily sanction a military trial, and ask only that it be not delayed. Secretary STANTON, it is understood, has from the first favored this mode of trying the head traitor. Nor does he by any means stand alone,—for many of the leading minds of the country adhere to the opinion that this is the only tribunal before whom he should be brought. In this connection a very important opinion was lately advanced by J. P. BISHOP, the author of the celebrated work, "Commentaries on Criminal Law." In the third edition of his work just published, he has the following important note, which is of great immediate value:

"1. The expediency of handing over a rebel especially a leading rebel, to be tried by the civil tribunals, after a great rebellion, when it had ripened into a perfect war, has been subdued, is quite another matter. If we assume it to be the law of nations, which it certainly is not, that such a rebel cannot be executed as a traitor, then it would not also be violate this law, though the Violation should involve no breach of the Constitution. Probably, also, no officer of the Government would be held even constitutionally justified in violating the law of nations; though the question in this case would not be for the individual, but for the Legislature.

"2. If, then, a leading rebel is to be executed, and the law of the nation approves, the highest expediency, even almost the highest justice, demands that he shall not be sent to the judicial tribunals for his sentence, but that he shall be pronounced by a military tribunal. Let us remember that the law of nations does not prescribe the court in which the trial shall be had. We are, in this matter, to look to our internal system of laws.

"3. Let us illustrate the matter by a case now before us. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the leader of our secession rebellion, is,at the time of this writing, a prisoner in the hands of our military powers, having been captured by the army in time of war. Once it was the rule, the written on the law of nations tell us, to kill all prisons of war. Afterward the death penalty was mitigated, if mitigation it could be called, to slavery. At length the law of nations was still further modified, and even slavery could not be imposed on the captives. Thus it stands now, as a general rule. But the rule has this exception, that it does not apply, to its full extent, to the case of rebels subdued and captured in their offended sovereign. Our Constitution clothes the National Government with full war powers, as known under the law of nations(see vol. I., secs. 40-69): therefore our military authorities have the same right to treat a rebel when he is to be executed, after the proper military trial, as to take the life in battle of one who is encountered among the opposing forces; or, if the illustration pleases better, the same right which they have to execute a spy, supposing the spy is to be executed, instead of turning him to the civil courts. In other words, assuming that the prisoner of war is to forfeit his life, there is nothing in the way of the life being taken by a military court.

"4. On the other hand, there is, in the way of the trial of such a person by the civil tribunals, much, not perhaps of absolute law, but of such great expediency as amounts almost to law—practically quite. Let me call attention to one or two things. In a case like this that of JEFF. DAVIS there is no question of identity to be decided; and the Government has, during four whole years, in every variety of form manifested that there was a violent suspicion against him, and that it was desirable that he should be arrested and put on trial to see whether he was guilty; and that, absolutely, he was guilty; and on this declaration, the Government has pledged its credit to leaders of money to an enormous extent, and cemented the declaration in the blood of thousands slain. Every good citizen, every truly loyal man, has given his voice with the Government. He who has not done so is not fit to be a juror in the case. Yet, in the civil jury trial by a panel of jurors who have done so is a farce. The case could not go into a civil court and be there submitted to a jury, without bringing the whole system of trial by jury into contempt.

"5. But is it to be thought of without a shudder, that, after the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, the Government is to submit the question between itself and Jefferson Davis to a jury of twelve men—all of whom must be improper persons to sit on a jury, if the ordinary rules are to be applied to them, or they could not get into the jury-box—to determine by verdict between the legitimate Government and this rebel Government, and decide which is in the wrong? If Mr. DAVIS is found by these incompetent and improper jurymen to be in the wrong, then sentence of death is to be pronounced upon him. If the Government is found to be in the wrong then, not so. (see vol. I., sec. 10).

"6. I know that at such a time as this it is very embarrassing for the Government to do right. Should Mr. Davis be tried by a military court, all the demagogues in the country would raise the cry that the Constitution was violated, and our civil rights were in jeopardy; because thus they would suppose they could win the favor of the people. In like manner all the haters of our country abroad would denounce the act, and they would claim that there is less liberty in our republican than in the monarchies of Europe. Still, if those who are at the head of our Government first wash their own hands clean, they will find no real difficulty in so presenting the matter that it will be correctly seen by the pure-minded among us."

THE FRENCH OUT OF MEXICO.

There comes a report, apparently rather better than the common run from that quarter, that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico. This is to be done gradually, so that it will be September before MAXIMILIAN will be left to his own resources. If we mistake not, France is bound by treaty stipulations to maintain MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, and insure the permanence of his throne. If this is so, the withdrawal of the French troops implies only that MAXIMILIAN is deemed strong enough to maintain himself unaided against the Liberalists, the agreement—if there is one—holding good as to demand for aid growing out of other causes. If this is so, the withdrawal of French troops does not materially change the attitude of France. It merely implies that there is no belief that MAXIMILIAN is in danger from this side of the line. Nevertheless the withdrawal may, and probably will, prove fatal to MAXIMILIAN. It would materially weaken his force in every respect, and strengthen the Liberal cause morally and militarily. It would create a chance for success, which would cause thousands to Join the Liberals, to say nothing of assistance that would be stimulated in the United States. While the attitude of our Government would not be changed, the withdrawal of the main prop would so change the prospect as to reinforce the Liberal cause from a thousand sources,—and if the usurper, in case France does not come to his rescue, finds not himself a fugitive in less than twelve months, the Mexican people will deserve to have him to rule over them.

PROFITS OF THE MARKET HOUSES.

The cleanly condition of a market house, and the quality of the food sold and bought in it, are closely connected with the *public health*, as well as comfort. It is, therefore, a proper subject of public attention, which the people, who procure in the market a large portion of their daily subsistence, should seriously consider. Believing this to be the case, and with the dreaded pestilence apparently traveling with resistless steps towards us, we have invoked the attention of our citizens and the authorities to the sanitary condition of the city, and to the market houses as a part of it. We renew our efforts by referring our readers to the very seasonable and sensible paper presented by Dr. FLEMING and adopted by the joint meeting of the several Committees charged with the consideration of the health of these cities. The paper was published at length in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

It is evident that the health of citizens is closely connected with the *quality* of the food. Unsound meat, and vegetables wilted and in the earlier stages of decomposition cannot be healthful. This is implied in the existence of laws and regulations for the prevention of the sale of such articles. But it is not of this that we now speak. The health of the citizens is also connected with the *quantity* of healthful food that they have. Both of these considerations are of special weight with reference to the *cholera*. It is a now thing, and yet not now an uncommon thing, for the people going to a Pittsburgh market to make quantity a primary question. It is a new thing for people to ask how little they can get along with till the next market day, and to stint and scrimp the purchases to the lowest notch. This is neither healthy nor comfortable. Yet the number of people that have to do it is by no means small. That it should be necessary in the midst of plenty makes it the severer trial.

What is the cause of this? We have formerly referred to some of the causes, for they are several. We now refer to one in which the public are manifestly concerned. It appears that the *profits of the market house* to the city amount in a year to no less than *thirty-three thousand dollars*. This arises from the rents of stalls and stands where articles are sold. This is over three hundred dollars for each market day added to the cost of the articles as sold and bought by the traders for the benefit of the city. It is an easy and yet a hard way of raising revenue. The poor woman who buys a half peck of potatoes, or a beef shank, besides a good profit to the huckster and butcher, pays her mite into the city treasury. The price of all provisions must be raised to the consumer by this system of indirect taxation, and the burden falls with the heaviest weight upon the very class of persons who are least able to bear it, and who, in consideration of their inability, are exempted from all their ordinary methods of taxation. The man who has a large family to feed, the indigent widow, the sick soldier's wife feel the addition, in expending their scanty stock of money, none the less because they do not know why the prices are so high, while the food is so plenty.

The market expenses, and especially the enormous profits, will explain the reason, at least in part. It all comes out of the pockets of those who purchase in the market. And as things are, there is no alternative but to purchase there. If the markets were free, or nearly so, and the revenue for city expenses were raised, as they should be, from other quarters—from the property-holders of the city, a part of the evil would be remedied, the markets would be better supplied, the people better fed, and the health of the city would be proportionately improved and protected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State has ratified the Constitutional Amendment forever abolishing slavery. Now that it has been done, it would not be fair to inquire into the stimulating influences whereby the Legislature was moved to this consummation. The act may not have been backed with as lofty a love of freedom as in Massachusetts,—nevertheless it is as legal and binding, and will stand as long, and, perhaps, for some reasons, is as an event as noticeable as the ratification by Massachusetts. In contrast with New Jersey, South Carolina stands ahead, and, with all her faults, will receive quite as much praise.

There is much for the reflecting mind to dwell on, in this action of South Carolina. She inaugurated the rebellion, and for slavery,—not only slavery as it then existed, but for the direct slave trade. This was the key-note sounded through all her borders. The greatness of the State, to result from the direct slave trade, was proclaimed from the stump, the forum, the pulpit. To-day there is not a slave within her limits, and she has recorded her vote for the total extirpation of slavery from the Republic.

IS THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS?

It has appeared to us for some time that the same delusion which took possession of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS'S mind had gained entrance into the minds of quite a number of the political leaders of the Southern people. The tone of speech, and even the form of action have, in instances not a few, indicated an impression strangely confused on their minds that they were victors in the conflict which they madly waged against the United States Government. They seem to be laboring under the hallucination of a belief that what Mr. LEE and Mr. DAVIS had begun, and carried through the phases allotted to them, was now to be completed by the strategy of politics intrusted to them.

Mr. PHILLIPS exploded his idea in a speech that probably harmed no one, while it afforded to his audience merely an evening's enjoyment of his brilliant fancy. But the delusion of the politicians, which seems also to have been shared by their Northern sympathizers, is the occasion of real damage to the interests of the Southern people, who have as usual, committed their political interests to unfit hands. They embarrass and retard the efforts of the Government for their restoration to civil privileges, by assuming an air and a policy incompatible with good citizenship. And we are gratified to see that the just and dignified course of the Government, adopted in the premises, is such as will be likely to dispel the illusion under which they have fallen, and the more safely, if not more speedily to restore to the Southern people their place and privileges in the Union.

OSTENTATIOUS SUBMISSION.

The Christian grace of humility lays itself open to suspicion when it takes on airs of ostentation. So likewise is it with the political virtue of submission to authority, after resistance. There has been somewhat too much of this among the political leaders of the South. What will our conquerers have us do? Abolish slavery? It is done. Hold elections? Elections are held. We are submission itself to the behests of our conquerers. We are perfectly broken down by the power of our enemies. Let them handle us as they please, we have not a word to say.

But after all, though they have drank deep of the spirit of URIAH HEEP, there have been some remarkable hitches in their obsequiousness. And these are wonderfully distributed among the States. One elects a notorious rebel to its highest office; another quietly adheres to its purpose to pay the State expenses in the rebellion; another did stick on the constitutional amendment, but wisely thought better of it afterwards; another has kept up a system of guerrilla tactics in its political movements. In nearly all, the public submission has not been unaccompanied by an ill temper towards the late slaves, as though they were offenders in the premises.

The absence of unity tends rapidly to interrupt it. These unwise men have presented a striking example of this. And the overbearing and almost insulting style of their action has met with the check from the Government which no sensible person could have failed to anticipate, and which every one must see tends to the real benefit of the Southern people and the pacification of the country. We hope and believe that the course of the President, which has all along sought the good of the South and of the whole country, will, in its present measures, marked by no more than a just and proper firmness, be productive of good effects on the minds of those men. There is no good reason why he should forbear to carry out the policy he has adopted, and, without good reason, we are sure he will not do it. If one or the other must make concessions, it must be the people who are in the wrong, and not the Government which is in the right. Submission, which by its ostentation carries with it the character of a protest, is not the thing for future peace.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE.—An adjourned meeting of the merchants and business men of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening, to take measures to establish a Southern steamship line, to run between that port and New Orleans. The committee on subscriptions to the project reported satisfactory progress, and stated that no subscriptions were payable until the whole sum, $600,000, was subscribed. Various suggestions were madeas to how subscriptions should be made, but the committee stated that they had received every encouragement as matters were progressing, and that all that was necessary to secure the required amount was energetic work. The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday.

SENSIBLY ANSWERED.—At a meeting of Philadelphia merchants relative to a Southern steamship line some were disposed to doubt the success of the undertaking, and instanced the failure of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line of steamers. Mr. CATHERWOOD explained the failure of the Liverpool line, by stating that it had never been advertised, and the merchants of Philadelphia did not know of the existence of the line until it failed. He said he thought that if those who had charge of these steamers would spend a little more on printers' ink, they would have no trouble in having their vessels filled and doing a profitable business. Mr. CATHERWOOD wanted to know how parties in Pittsburgh, who had flour to ship, were to know that they could do so by the way of Philadelphia, if the fact were not advertised. He severely castigated all agents of steamship lines for this great neglect of duty. His castigation will also apply to those merchants and manufacturers who permit their business to drive them instead of driving their business.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

It has been supposed by some, perhaps by many, that the yield of gold in California was gradually diminishing. It has also been a popular impression that the larger portion of the gold products of our Pacific coast was brought to this country. Neither of these impressions is correct. It is encouraging, however, to know that the facts are gradually conforming to the second one of them. There is a steady increase in the quantity brought from the mines, keeping almost equal pace with the improved facilities for separating it from the rock in which it is embedded. The exportation to England is this year greatly reduced, as compared with last year, the period of comparison being nine months; while during the same time, the amount exported from San Francisco to the eastern part of the United States is increased. It may occasion some surprise to learn that so large an amount as nearly six million dollars is exported to China, in nine months of this year.

FIXING THE POLICY.

There is hardly a doubt in regard to the basis on which Congress will be organized. It will be that which has been advocated from the first by the COMMERCIAL. Those only who can take the test oath will be admitted. There was an informal meeting of members of Congress and leading friends of the cause in New York, on Saturday last, when, after a free interchange of views, it was unanimously agreed that the test oath should be adhered to as the rule. Concerning the meeting, a New York letter says:

> Gov. FENTON is said to have suggested, as a solution of the difficulty, that Congress organize without the contested members; that it declared only what was necessary at once to modify the test oath so to enable the applicants to take it, and then admit them to their seats. The plan met with favor, and will probably be adopted.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

There is little in the result of the North Carolina election to gratify sincere Union men. The out-and-out Union men fell far short of their expectations. The half-quenched fires of disloyalty suddenly blazed up, and the voting goes far to decide the question of the immediate reception of the State to her privileges, for she seems not prepared to perform her duties.

The Raleigh *Progress* says:

> The vote on the ratification of the ordinances of the Convention, declaring slavery abolished, and the ordinance of Secession of 1861 null and void, was small, the will of the people having voted against both. How they reconcile this with the oath of fidelity to the U. S. they were to abide by all the proclamations of the President relating to the emancipation of slaves, we can't see—it is only the fact that we have to deal with. It will only prove to those who administer and control the Government what we have time and again charged, that there are many among us who carry the Amnesty oath on their lips and treason in their hearts. We do not believe that it will be long, if matters are not made too gross as at present, before we shall hear of serious propositions to the people to vote to tax the people to pay the owners for them. We shall look to Andrew Johnson, however, and to a Republican Congress, to protect the loyal people of the Southagainst the scheming intrigues of disaffection and treason.

We think that loyal North Carolinians can look with confidence to ANDREW JOHNSON and Congress for protection,—and it may prove to be a most fortunate circumstance that the disloyal spirit has been manifested at this stage of reconstruction. The *Progress* says further:

> There must be a great change of heart in North Carolina before Andrew Johnson, as a candidate for the Presidency, can carry it against any prominent leader of the rebellion who may oppose him. We feel confident that it is but too true that a majority prefer to vote for a Rebel leader to a Union, unconditional Union man. These things are unpleasant to those of us who have been true to the flag and a place in the Union, but as they are true we must satisfy ourself to state them. The whole people were very loyally disappointed in the vote of August-June, when the bristling bayonets of many battalions gave them gentle and constant reminders of the power against which they madly waged against the United States Government. They seem to be laboring under the hallucination of a belief that what Mr. LEE and Mr. DAVIS had begun, and carried through the phases allotted to them, was now to be completed by the strategy of politics intrusted to them.

Mr. PHILLIPS exploded his idea in a speech that probably harmed no one, while it afforded to his audience merely an evening's enjoyment of his brilliant fancy. But the delusion of the politicians, which seems also to have been shared by their Northern sympathizers, is the occasion of real damage to the interests of the Southern people, who have as usual, committed their political interests to unfit hands. They embarrass and retard the efforts of the Government for their restoration to civil privileges, by assuming an air and a policy incompatible with good citizenship. And we are gratified to see that the just and dignified course of the Government, adopted in the premises, is such as will be likely to dispel the illusion under which they have fallen, and the more safely, if not more speedily to restore to the Southern people their place and privileges in the Union.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL ROOM.

The pulpit may, in a loose way, be said to represent the church. It is the mightiest educational agency in the world. It must not be compared disparagingly with the school or the press, for it creates and controls these. Its influence, exerted directly and incessantly upon the minds and hearts of the people, is the great all calculation, almost beyond exaggeration. The bare fact that so many millions of minds, submit themselves so entirely to the suggestions and appeals of those who stand there, is of itself an item of power that cannot be estimated in quantitative terms at all manageable by our conceptions. If such an estimate were duly made, it would be like the figures in Astronomical tables, which tell us of the probable or minimum distances of the fixed stars, and which are equally significant to the mind, whether they consist of ten or of ten times ten digits, or whether they represent as units of measure, the length of a finger joint, or the diameter of the earth's orbit.

But this is only the beginning of the truth. The pulpit not only enjoys this prerogative of calling around it statedly so large a body of the best intellect of the country, but it stands up in he midst upon a vantage ground that gives it an almost infinite power. It plants the Bible upon its desk and borrows from it a sacredness, that awes the souls of men. It speaks in the name of God, and clothes its utterances in the diction of inspiration. Men feel this. It is a hardy thing to gainsay what they hear in so solemn a presence. It teaches the people with a voice of authority that none others would presume to use. It would be tolerated in none others for the sufficient reason that only there are such momentous truths officially announced, and by men under so high a commission, of bearing such awful-sounding credentials. As was said, there is incorporated in them the greatest educational power in the world.

And this is true in a variety of senses, other than that they educate men for heaven. One of these senses is that they determine, to an illimitable extent, the political *status* of the people they preach to. Where there is an intelligent ministry, we expect to find an intelligent community. Whether we are at the pains to inquire into the *rationale* of this relation of factor and, the relation itself is too obvious to be questioned. The influence upon which it depends is, of course, most directly, that which reaches the heart, ennobling the *moral* nature; correcting and expanding views of ethical truth, and stimulating the soul with a new class of motives, infinitely higher than those dominant heretofore. All this, however, cannot go on without an indirect but powerful bearing upon the thinking faculties. We say indirect, not because they are not immediately engaged in the process, but because they are not in primary view when the pulpit addresses only the manhood. The appeal is simply *through* them *to* the heart.

Nevertheless, we say this *secondary* stimulating effect upon the mind is exceedingly great. It goes far towards accounting for the general mental activity which is always found where there is an able christian ministry. But it would be doing that minister injustice to confine his view to this incidental effect of their labor, upon the invigoration of the intellectual powers of man, in other words, more to our present point, upon the cause of secular education.

Upon this head the ministers of religion, especially in our own land, may appeal, with a feeling akin to pride, to the records of the past. No body of men have done so much, actual self-sacrifice and personal effort being made the standard of measurement; and perhaps we need not guard our statement thus, none, we say, have done so much for the cause of education, in the every-day sense of the word, as the men of the pulpit. A touching interest attaches to the early history of all our oldest seminaries of learning, not only from the humbleness of their beginnings and the lowly simplicity of the faith wherein they were founded,—a faith ridiculous to the worldly, or coarse souls of refine, because it looked for so much; almost ridiculous to us now, that it expected so little,—not alone from this, we say, does their history gather its interest. When it tells us of the offerings they made to the infant institutions from their own scanty supplies of literature, or, as call in the western wilds, where every leaf of that precious stock had a ten-fold and a sacred value, our hearts stir within us with a feeling like that with which we salute the name of a hero.

Are their successors of the present day, they the noblest of all professions, are they withdrawing from this sphere of hallowed influence? As regards many parts of our country, emphatically, no. They are the pioneers of good learning, making schools and colleges the land-marks that hole the progress of the drift of population into our wilderness areas. As regards other sections of our land, the case demands a doubt. How it is among us, let those interested gather from personal inquiry. It will be no distinct thing to ascertain how many of the various and interesting institutions of learning among us have enjoyed, within a given time, a visit of purely friendly, sympathising, intelligent interest from a minister of the Gospel, or how many of them can summon to their boards of examination a fair representation of that sacred calling, twice, or even once a year. Who will make the inquisition and give us the result? We pause for a reply.

P. P. D.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The editor of the New England *Farmer*, in his "notes of travel," says: "A stay of four hours at Lowell gave me an opportunity to learn that most of the mills are in operation, and earning large dividends for stockholders. It was not by a gentleman somewhat conversant with the manufacture of cotton, that, on all light cotton goods, a profit of one dollar is made on every pound of cotton used!"

A statement of the Southern State (legal) debts prior to the war places them at one hundred and fifty millions. The most of these bonds are held in Europe, and the prospect of payment, even of the interest, is small indeed. Of these bonds, Georgia owns $7,000,000; Mississippi, $9,000,000; North Carolina, $5,500,000 to Louisiana, and $50,000,000 to Virginia.

Two weeks ago the returned rebels in Washington were insufferably insolent, but since the elections they are growing more quiet. A month ago they were boasting in the presence of Republicans, that the President was "on their side." The recent dispatches of Mr. Seward have cured them of this boasting, and they are now alarmed lest Congress will refuse to admit any of the secession leaders this winter.

The leaves of the elder, if strewn among corn or other grain when it is put into the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bed-bugs and maggots. Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of elder, scattered over cabbages, cucumber, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The pith and other fruits may be saved by placing the branches and among them bunches of the elder leaves.

A few weeks ago, a gentleman in Petersburg, employed for the purpose by the military authorities, canvassed the city to ascertain the number of houses struck by the Federal shells during the recent siege. His investigations developed the fact that there were over eight hundred houses struck by those shells, besides large numbers of others which received rude touches from fragments.

The editor of the Springfield *Republican* went to market the other day, and on his return he wrote an article upon the high prices and the spirit of speculation everywhere rife, and closed up as follows: "Might not our religious teachers find it salutary to turn aside for a time from lamentations over the wickedness of the world, and preach to the people the good old Methodist doctrine of honesty? Might not the best gods they know, and scatter a little wholesome denunciation against the worship of Mammon, who in Christian sanctuaries offer robbery for burnt offering? If we had the knack of it, methinks we could preach such a sermon as would undertake with soberly relish."

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The Daily Commercial

[From the German of Goethe.]

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

BY THE LONDON MARTIN

The warder looked down at the dead of night
On the graves where the dead were sleeping;
And, cruelly as day, was the pale moonlight
Over the quiet churchyard creeping.
One after another the gravestones began
To raise their cold brows, and woman and man
Rose up in the ghastly night!

Ho, ho, for the dance!—and the phantoms outspring
In the skeleton rounded advancing.
The bath and the poor, and the old and the young,
But the winding-sheets hindered their dancing.
No shame had these revelers now—washed and trim,
So they shook off the cerements from body and limb,
And scattered them over the hillocks.

They crooked their thigh bones, and they shook their long canes!
And well was their reeling and limber!
And each bone as it crosses, it clinks and it clanks,
Like the clapping of timmer on timber.
The warder he smiled, tho' his laugh was not loud;
And the Fiend whispered to him—"Go, steal me the shroud
Of one of these skeleton dancers."

He has done it!—and backward with terrified glance,
To the sheltering door ran the warder;
And the moon looked the moon on the dances
With which they fell on in disorder.
But one and another retiring at last,
Helped on their whistle garments and onward they passed,
And it hush settled on the greensward.

Still one of them stumbles and tumbles along,
After light at each fourth leg that it sees.
But its none of its mates who has done it this wrong,
For it seeks its grave-clothes in the breezes.
It shakes the lower gate, but that drives it away,
For bones naked o'er all—a ghastly array—
And well was it for the warder!

It must have its shroud—it must have it bothness—
The quaint ghastly carving it catches;
And upwards from story to story it climbs,
And scrambles with leaps and with snatches.
Now went to the warder, poor sinner, betimes
Like a spluttering, cold spider the skeleton strides
From buttress to buttress, still upward!

The warder he shook, and the warder grew pale,
And gladly he should have fled;
The ghost had he clutch on the last iron rail
With the top of the warder's lower shielded.
When the moon was obscured by the rush of a cloud,
Ora thundered the bell, and unsaithed by a shroud,
Down went the gaunt skeleton crashing.

TUNIS AND THE UNITED STATES.

That a Tunisian ambassador should come to this country for the purpose of congratulating our Government on the suppression of the rebellion, and offering condolence on the assassination of our chief magistrate, is a circumstance that has an interest of by no means a common character. It takes the mind back some sixty years, when another minister from Tunis was brought to this country in an American shipof war, and who treated with our Government, in the name of his master, the Bey, on a foot of perfect equality. If difference there was, it was in favor of that respectable Mussulman, who condescended to negotiate at Washington instead of insisting upon all negotiations taking place in his tight little Regency. True, our Government, though it rescued the Tunisian vessels that had been captured while endeavoring to break the blockade our naval force had established before Tripoli, positively refused to pay tribute to the Bey; and let us tell the youthful reader that this refusal was no such light matter in the days of which we speak, as it appears to be in the year 1865. To plunder the commerce of Christendom, and to make slaves of all Christians, was the principle upon which was nobly sustained by the public opinion—of High Barbary. A law so profitable to the Barbarians was not likely to fall into desuetude, and there were Christian captives in all the Regencies, to the number of many thousands, at the time of the last engagement our flag began to appear peaceably on the coast. In short from the commencement of our career to be important—and important not only to us, but to the owners and others interested in the corsairs of Northern Africa. Our vessels that went into the Mediterranean, or to ports that lie not far from Gibraltar, though outside of the Straits, became the prey of the Mussulmans, who treated us as their ancestors had treated the people of Spain and Italy centuries before. The effect was almost as bad on our commerce as we have seen produced from the operations of Semmes, Semmes, Sumter and Maffitt. Slaves became very common in African towns, though not quite so common as a certain description of African slaves were in many American towns. Many good men began to believe that Providence had intended it a mistake in allowing Americans to become slaves in Africa, when it had been settled, terrestrially at least, that only the descendants of Ham were to be enslaved, and that Americans were specially appointed to profit by that arrangement. They couldn't see the justice of that change that was coming over the ordering of the world. While American Christians were wondering at what was going on, Africans and Europeans were capturing our craft, and fine dividends were declared in Barbary at our expense. The cruising business went up. There was a lively demand for shipping. Naval stores rules high, and quotations were most encouraging. Plus Mahommedans thanked Allah for the appearance of a new nation in the West, that new bowling land which had transplanted the ancient one. They sincerely entreated him to send Hamites. But those barbarians who were of a conservative turn of mind, and cautious, thought that the business might be overdone, and that they might be glutted with slaves, if there was joy in Africa, there was dismay in America.

If any one who is curious on the subject turn to files of papers that were published during the twenty years that followed the close of the Revolutionary war, and he will be astonished to see how great was the effect of those African depredations. For a long time our Government submitted to pay tribute to the piratical States, and degraded itself in various ways before them. In 1794 a treaty was made with that high and mighty potentate, the Dey of Algiers, in which it was set forth that "the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion." At the beginning of the present century it was determined to try the virtues of forcing and the cannons; and the war with Tripoli forms one of the brightest passages in the history of our navy. But though the Tripolitans were vigorously chastised, our Government consented to pay money for the American slaves they had in their hands. This was in 1805, and our proceedings involved us in a dispute with the Bey of Tunis, who sent a minister to this country and asked for tribute. Encouraged by our successes over Tripoli, the Tunisian demand was refused, and without evil consequences. In 1815 we had war with Algiers, the Day having refused even to sell Americans whom he had caused to be captured. Commodore Decatur soon brought him to terms, and since that time we have had no trouble with the deys and beys. Looking back to the times when Americans figured as chattels in the slave marts of Barbary, it seems incredible that such things ever could have been; and yet they were, and they affected the early literature of the country almost as deeply as Spanish literature of the sixteenth century was affected by the Mussulman depredations to which Spain was then subjected, even when Philip the Second was king, and though Lepanto had been fought and won. Had there been a Cervantes among the Americans who were carried into the ports of Barbary and there sold, we might almost have been glad at what had taken place, as it would have led to something new in literature.

The Tunisian gentleman who has come to this country in 1865 visits us under circumstances so different from those which his predecessor saw here in 1805-6, that sixty years seem totally inadequate to the change that has taken place. The seventy sleepers, as those sailors had been for almost two centuries, saw nothing more remarkable in the way of change than would be visible to one who had visited America in the days of Jefferson and repeated his visit in the days of Johnson. Such repetition is impossible, but an intelligent Mussulman is quite equal to noting the difference that there is between now and then in America. He will be able to understand that our system of government is no longer based on slavery; and he may feel an honest pride in the unification that his country preceded ours by many years in the noble work of abolishing slavery, which was done by Tunis, we believe, in 1846 or 1847. The Mussulman community was in advance of the Christian nation, and that is an honor of which it cannot be deprived, though we may generously envy it the possession of that honor.

MORAL READINGS.

At the price of a few hours of suffering, which did not even reach Thy grand soul, Thou hast bought the most complete immortality. For thousands of years the world will depend on Thee! Banner of our contesta, Thou shalt be the standard about which the hottest battles will be given. A thousand times more alive, a thousand times more beloved since Thy death than during Thy passage here below. Thou shalt become the corner-stone of humanity so entirely that to tear Thy name from this world would be to remit it to its foundations. Between Thee and God we will be no more any intermediary. Complete conqueror of death, take possession of Thy Kingdom, whither we shall follow Thee, by the royal road which Thou hast traced, ages of worshippers.—*Renan's Life of Jesus.*

It seems that the lovely and joyful borders of Heaven sweetly intrude themselves in this world. There is, on this side Jordan, in the wilderness, not only a tall Pisgah which affords to the eye of elevated faith a transient glimpse of the Canaan of Promise; but there is also, beside the border of the stream, a delightful lowland, to which the soft breezes of Canaan come, where the perfumes of her vineyards is wafted pleasantly, and where angels, from time to present the pilgrims with some ripe clusters, as a foretaste of the coming vintage. This land lies on the verge of Heaven, to refresh the tired Saints. It is called by Bunyan "the country of Beulah," and beautifully described in his Pilgrims' Progress. Now I, in my dream, that by this time the pilgrims were got over the enchanted ground, and entering into the country of Beulah, whose air was very sweet and pleasant, the way lying directly through it, they solaced themselves there for a season. Yea, here they heard continually the singing of birds, and saw every day the flowers appear in the earth, and heard the voice of the turtle in the land. In this country the sun shineth night and day, wherefore this was beyond the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and also out of the reach of Giant Despair; neither could they from this place so much as see Doubting Castle. Here they were within sight of the city they were going to; also here met them some of the inhabitants thereof. For in this land the shining ones commonly walked, because it was upon the borders of heaven."—*Future Life.*

JESU DULCIS MEMORIA.

Jesu! the very thought of Thee
With sweetness fills my breast;
But sweeter far thy face to see,
And in thy presence rest.

Nor voice can sing, nor heart can frame
Nor can the memory find
A sweeter sound than Jesu's name
O savior of mankind!

O hope of every contrite heart,
O joy of all the meek,
To those who fall, how kind Thou art!
How good to those who seek!

But what to "those who find"? Ah! this
Nor tongue nor pen can show;
The love of Jesus what it is
None but His people know.

Jesus! our only joy be Thou,
As Thou our prize will be;
Jesus be Thou our glory now,
And through eternity.

[*Bernard.*

Seeing, then, the judgment-day is a great and coming reality, and that you and I must render our account to God, may I not reasonably ask—What are the hopes on which you lay? What is your ground of confidence? Preparation are we making for it now? Our life hangs upon a hair; so does His coming. The last great earthquake has begun, and its vibrations are felt from Paris to Frankfort, from Frankfort to Naples; whatever be the issue, they are sounds from the skies, reverberating upon the earth as notes of warning, "Prepare to meet thy God." If the who is to come quickly, come, find his shelter in the things of this world, and careless about the things of eternity, what an awful scene what a dreary prospect for us! I am speaking to those who fear God, when, in the prospect of the judgment seat, I ask you to think of the sins you have done and suffered on the ground of accepting the free good deeds can avail you nothing? "the blood that cleanseth from all sin," and by no other, is holy, and benevolent, and generous, being bought by the Redeemer's agony, and given as the result of your acceptance. Thus, having nothing, and united and identified here, in heart of being severed at the last, you will be to stand at the right hand and the other at the left, as the judge shall determine, according to the different manner in which you have lived for the things of God and those which are not enough.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Tremendous success of the great comedian,
YANKEE LOCKE,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, will be presented the favorite play, in three acts, entitled the
YANKEE IN CUBA; or, TACON'S JUSTICE,
Seth Swap, a Mexican miner.....Yankee Locke.
Overture.....Orchestra
To be followed by
PETE LARKINS.
Pete.....Yankee Locke.
To conclude with
HOLE IN THE WALL.

MASONIC HALL.
HERMANN!
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
November 20, 21 and 22,
In his celebrated performances of
Eastern Necromantic Delusions,
Exhibiting feats never before performed in Pittsburgh, and of the most extraordinary character.
Tickets, 75 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Can be secured at CHAS. C. MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE, commencing Friday, November 17th.
WEDNESDAY, November 22d, Grand Gala Matinee. no15-7t

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JOHN S. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND FACTOR IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
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PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
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WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
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Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr5-ly

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov3-6mod

T. C. JENKINS,
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No. 289 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
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Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Corn Meal.
Orders and Consignments solicited. 5ct

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Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
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207 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,
General Commission Merchants, dealers in Country Produce. Also, purchasing agents. All consignments promptly answered and consignments solicited.
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And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
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SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
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CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
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Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
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STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,
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Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
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Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct2m

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
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OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
MAILS close at 11 A. M., on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight; these, with our frank attached, may be procured at any of our offices.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
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Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission, or by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
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100,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS.
100,000 CUBA SIXES.
In store and for sale by
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VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
On the Youghiogheny River and Connellsville railroad, only twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, about 1000 acres will be sold together or divided. One colliery in full operation on the railroad, and one open on the river, with the machinery erected, will be offered for sale to the city of Pittsburgh. Inquire of
C. HAMILTON,
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INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
JOHN D. MACDERIA, Agent.
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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE SHERRY.
Last night but two of the eminent young artist,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Who will appear by request, in his celebrated character of "Badger," in The Streets of New York. Miss Annie Eberle as Alida Bloodgood.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 16th, will be presented, by request of the numerous patrons of the Opera House, the great national drama of the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Badger.....Mr. Barton Hill.
Saturday afternoon, "Streets of New York." Admission 25 cents.

MASONIC HALL.
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing TUESDAY, Nov. 14th,
The famous
NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S
MINSTRELS.
Headed by the two Greatest Comedians of the Century, the Pioneers of Minstrelsy. This minstrel organization comprises 22 first class artistes, who will furnish an entire new repertoire of the minstrels not yet "polished" by the migratory instructors of the profession.
Doors open 7; performance at 8. Admission 50 cts. Children under twelve, 25 cts. no9-3d

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Hostetter's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I am by the year the principal occupier in the city, and have no relative use of the same. 1y68-1y

PETROLEUM.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in producing a Hydrometer in metal, for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those conversant by using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been required after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer.
GEO. E. SHAW,
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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh31

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00
OFFICERS:
President—S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, L. S. RISDON,
FRANK SNYDER, JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GEIST, W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. jy8-ly

TENANT FARM OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00
OFFICERS:
President—S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, James Graham,
J. G. White, Stephen Lawson,
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COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
Pure White Burning Oil,
Constantly on hand, and for sale at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
47 WOOD STREET.
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Manufacturers of
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ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL,
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OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size, which will be found cheap for Iron. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. 1y26-6m

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96 LIBERTY ST., cor. of FERRY, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Show Cards, Labels, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se23-3m

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BOOK BINDING of all kinds, from the Plainest Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and made
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford annual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. myl

WALL PAPER,
On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 197 Market street.
myll J. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 197 Market street.
myll JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. sep4-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment. S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec6-6m

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,
for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
m7s 141 Water street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Chamblin, Graham & Co., was dissolved on the 9th day of October, 1865. George Duncan disposing of his interest to Dominick C. Cunningham, to date from August 1st, 1865. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 109 Water street and 138 First street.
W. CUNNINGHAM, D. HAMILTON,
R. CUNNINGHAM, G. DUNCAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of Chamblin & Hamilton, for the purpose of manufacturing Window Glass and Glassware. Office as heretofore, 109 Water street and 138 First street.
W. CHAMBLIN, D. HAMILTON,
R. CUNNINGHAM,
D. C. CUNNINGHAM.
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1865. no1-6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Partnership between George W. Kiefer, C. L. Straub and Wm. Hummel was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1865, by mutual consent. Geo. W. Kiefer and Wm. Hummel, who continue the business in the name of the late firm of Kiefer & Hummel, are duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.
GEO. W. KIEFER,
C. L. STRAUB.
WM. HUMMEL.
In retiring from the firm of Kiefer, Straub & Co., I cordially recommend my late partners to the patronage of our former friends and customers.
C. L. STRAUB.
no7-2w

G. W. KIEFER.....WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.,)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALFSKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
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THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. Second-hand and second-hand Pianos for rent.
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Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hinte's, New York. Parlor, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
IN EVERY RESPECT
ARE THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, STRAW PAPERS, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-ly

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &C.,
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German silver and brass edges of
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
TRIANGLES, IRREGULAR CURVES.
Flat and Triangular SCALES.
For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
no1 corner Wood and Third streets

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CALENDARS, For sale by
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GOLD PENS,
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THE DALTON KNITTING MACHINE has been exhibited at upwards of fifty State and County Fairs this season, and of each of them it has awarded the highest premium. It is the cheapest, simplest and best.
Agents wanted in each town. 27 to No. 24 Fifth street. Address
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
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THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES are simple, reliable and perfect. They make the Lock Stitch, which is the only stitch that will not break or get out of order. Call and examine them before purchasing, at the office of
E. P. CARPENTER,
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Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH.
Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, aired and colored to suit every individual case, to perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the combining Vulcanized Rubber, or cheaper work.
Persons coming this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $8, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any steam manufactory.
Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.
Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.
Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.
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UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR
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RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
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The very best of SHELL and FANCY OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se27-1y

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63 Market street.
GIVE THEM A CALL. oct6

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
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R. & W. JENKINSON,
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On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades. Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades of Navy and Cavendish manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
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Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c.

FINE DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, Made by Wesley Richards, Wilkinson Breech & Hinge Locks, Cashier Action, Rebounding Hammers, Vulcanized Rubber, or cheaper Guns, &c., &c., for sale by JAMES M. PATTERSON,
se29-6m 141 and 143 Water street.

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J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN N. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDES.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. sep1m-MWaF

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
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GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
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MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
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GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
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MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
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MARKET STREET.
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JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UPSTAIRS. se27

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just Received,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS, AND FLOUNCINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK RELYING—full line;
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VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE, KIOS, SCARLET AND BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW CRAPE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FELT, NEWMARKET, AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
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J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

United States Circuit Court.

THE PATENT SUIT DECIDED.

Important Oil Case Argued.

Yesterday the case of James A. Speer vs. John C. Bidwell, an action in equity to recover damages for the infringement of a patent, was concluded, and a decision rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

The next case taken up was Parens C. Copeland vs. Daniel H. Burtis and Albert G. Morey. The facts originated in the sale of the Copeland farm, suit originated in the sale of the Copeland farm, situate on Pithole Creek, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, the amount in dispute being $280,000. From the testimony in the case, taken before H. Sproul, Esq., United States Commissioner, which embraced several hundred pages of manuscript, we condense the following facts: Copeland owned a farm of one hundred acres adjoining the Holmden farm, upon which he had resided for over twenty years. Prior to the striking of the United States well on the Holmden farm, Copeland had leased his land to J. M. Rugg, reserving a royalty of one-fourth of the oil. Daniel H. Burtis, one of the defendants, in January last, negotiated with Copeland for the property, and offered him $30,000 for it, provided he (Copeland) would lift the lease which Rugg held upon it. Copeland consented to do so, and agreed to pay Rugg $40,000 for his claim. The contract was then entered into between Copeland and Burtis, and $10,000 of the purchase money paid, which amount Copeland gave to Rugg, and also a judgment bond for $30,000. Burtis then visited New York for the purpose of re-selling the farm, and while there arranged that Mr. Mason, of that city, himself, and a friend in the West, would take the farm off Copeland's hands, agreed before him $70,000, and he, being a simple-minded man, would be tempted to take the money and sign any papers they wanted. Burtis returned to Venango county, when Mason telegraphed to him that the lands were so depreciated that they could not be sold. These telegrams were shown to Copeland, and had the effect of making him anxious about the matter.

Morey, a cousin of Burtis, came from Chicago, early in March, to Titusville, where Burtis had his office. The article between Burtis and Copeland was shown Morey after his arrival, and they together conferred during the month of March, in reference to the farm. On the first of April they rode to the farm, and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Copeland. Burtis took Copeland to the door and told him to come up to Titusville on the Monday following, and he would get his friend Morey to go into some arrangement which would be satisfactory.

Copeland and wife went to Titusville on Monday, as requested, and after dinner went into the office of Burtis, where they found a deed and mortgage already written out. Morey brought into the office $14,000 and laid it upon the table and ordered it to be counted before anything had been said to Mr. or Mrs. Copeland about terms. They had resolved to give $100,000 for the property and to secure that amount, to protect Copeland from the Rugg judgment and mortgage, payable in five years without chance of foreclosure, in case of non-payment of interest and without personal security. By representations such as, that Rugg had on Saturday before been gone to and secured the said judgments, that they were putting $30,000 in the deed so as to secure that amount to them, that the interest on the mortgage should be collected annually if not paid, that the deed was taken, subject to the Rugg judgments, and the leases, and by false assumptions and misrepresentations, appeals to hopes and fears, producing at times, as the evidence shows, alarm and panic, the signatures of Copeland and his wife were obtained to the deed.

The article of agreement between Burtis and Copeland was assigned by Burtis on Saturday evening to Morey, as Morey says, to extinguish and jeance the contract, but as Burtis says, to secure to the lessees in the office of their respective rights. On the 8th of April, five days after the deed is made to Morey, the latter sells to Burtis the half of the farm for the same amount, for $60,000, and in June following buys back from Burtis one-eighth at $80,000, so that by the last mentioned sale Burtis became the owner of three-eighths of the tract for nothing. Burtis and Morey, shortly afterwards, upon learning that Mr. Copeland had, under the advice of counsel, refused to surrender possession, assembled a force of armed men and forcibly ejected the possession, for which they stand indicted by the Grand Jury of Venango county.

Since obtaining forcible possession, they have, according to the testimony of Morey, received $80,000 in the shape of bonuses, for leases, laid the property off into building lots, sold a large number, of from a half to three-quarters of an acre each, and as per other evidence, are now in receipt of seven hundred barrels of oil per day as their share from the few wells already bored, amounting in value to about $3,000 per day, exclusive of the Government tax.

The evidence in the case further shows that the property for oil purposes on the first of April last was worth from $200,000 to $300,000, and at the present time from $800,000 to $1,000,000. The nearest neighbors and most intimate friends of Parens T. Copeland pronounce it false that from youth down to the present time he was regarded as weak minded, of extremely dull perception and incapable of transacting any ordinary business which required the exercise of judgment and calculation, whilst Burtis and Morey are conceded to be shrewd and sharp business men.

The answers of Burtis and Morey in many important particulars materially differ, and are, as compared with their testimony before the Master, in direct and positive conflict. Both answers they swear that the deed and mortgage had been written after the terms of the sale, and form and substance of the writing long agreed upon. They both testify before the Master that the deed and mortgage had been written out except blanks for dates and consideration, that Mr. and Mrs. Copeland came to Titusville. In the answer, Burtis swears that the consideration of $80,000 was paid at the Mansion House Parens T. Copeland, whilst in his testimony before the Master he swears it was paid at his office at his suggestion, for two purposes, one to enable Copeland to induce his neighbor to believe that he (Burtis) had sold for $80,000, and to enable Morey to sell the farm at a higher figure.

In his answer, Burtis swears the articles of agreement of 1st January, 1865, was assigned to Morey, to extinguish his, Burtis', equitable estate, whilst in his testimony before the Master he swears he was for the purpose of securing the rights of the lessees under Copeland. Both Morey and Burtis in their answers swear that no part of the time between one and six o'clock, whilst Copeland and wife were in the office of Burtis on the day the deed was signed, was occupied in inducing them to sign the deed, whilst the testimony of both of them before the Master discloses the fact that they importuned, advised, and finally prevailed on Copeland and wife to sign, and that the deed and mortgage having been written in the latter part of the day, the whole of the time between one and six o'clock was occupied in prevailing upon them to sign the deed.

The above is the history of the case, as given in complainant's paper book; and the prayer is, that the deed be cancelled, upon Copeland surrendering mortgage, and that Burtis and Morey be compelled, by decree of the Court, to pay the residue of the purchase money stipulated to be paid by article of 21st January, 1865, or in default thereof, that the said tract of land free from and discharged from any and all stipulations in said article of agreement.

Should the Court grant the first part of the prayer, Copeland will realize $280,000; while if he should again come into possession of the land he will benefitted to a much larger extent, as the property is estimated to be worth over $2,000,000.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance and B. F. Lucas appears for the plaintiff, and Hon. H. D. Foster, of Westmoreland, and Hon. Cornelius, of Jefferson county, for respondent. The argument in the case will be continued to-day.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Brown.

The jury in the case of F. Ansenburg and Wm. Jackson, the two colored boys tried on Tuesday for the larceny of boots from Mr. Thomas A. Cain, of Market street, yesterday morning returned a verdict of not guilty.

James Quinton was tried and convicted of the larceny of $160, the property of John Tagg, of Diamond alley, when the Court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of one year and ten months in the penitentiary.

Patrick Williams, indicted for burglary was next placed on trial. The offense was alleged to have been committed on the 1st of July, 1861, upon a dwelling before a Coroner's jury, in the case of the killing of James Thomas Galen, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, on Liberty street, when Williams, who was called as a witness, testified that he had not heard of the shooting until the day after the occurrence; that he did not know who had done the shooting; that he had not seen Hughes subsequent to the murder, and that he did not know where he (Hughes) was at that time. Benjamin Wheeler, the next witness who testified before the Court, stated that on the day following the murder, he had, at Williams' request, accompanied him to his (Williams') father's house, in the Fifth ward, where Hughes had been secreted, and had conversed with him in the presence of the defendant. Williams was then arrested on a charge of perjury, and held to bail in $2,000 for his appearance at Court. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury at the last term, but owing to the absence of material witnesses for the Commonwealth, the case was continued. At the commencement of the present term of Court, an indictment for illegal liquor selling was found against Williams, when he left the city. Subsequently, however, he returned, was arrested and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the county jail. Although several witnesses for the Commonwealth were absent from the city, the District Attorney concluded to let the case go to trial. John M. Kirkpatrick and J. H. Miller, Esqs., appeared for Williams, and Major A. M. Brown and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the defense. The case has not yet been concluded.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, November 14th, 1865.

Persent, Messrs. Brush, Lowe, Nobbs, Sergeant and Singerly, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, the Principal of the Colored School, and the Secretary were read and ordered to be received and filed.

A bill of E. Ecker & Son, $7 00, for brick-laying at Colored School rooms, was presented and a warrant authorized to be issued in favor of.

Mr. Lowe, from the Committee on Colored School, reported that they had engaged Miss Daily as an assistant teacher in said school.

On motion, adjourned.

WINTER FREIGHT TARIFF.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have advanced their rates of freight, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore, ten cents, and to New York fifteen cents. The tariff now stands: To Philadelphia, per one hundred pounds, sixty-five cents; to New York, seventy-five cents. The advanced rates went into operation on Monday last, the 13th.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837,

The Old Standard Counterfeit Detector,

KENNEDY'S

BANK AND COMMERCIA REVIEW,

Contains a list of the National banks organized since the passage of the National banking law, together with the old State banks that have been converted into Nationals. These latter banks having a large amount of their notes in circulation, are designated by the letter N in the column of remarks. Also, a list of all solvent banks under the old State system, with a list of the broken banks, closed and fraudulent banks, franks on the issues of the banks of all the country are more intelligible and comprehensive than any other counterfeit detector published in the country. Terms—$1 00 per annum, strictly in advance.

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Editor and Publisher.
No. 56 Dawdlw

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Vinegar;
3 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. P. ALLEN,
Nos. 106 and 108 Second street.

BARLEY.

A choice article of Canadian Barley, for sale by
J. P. ALLEN,
Nos. 106 and 108 Second street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Altoona Accom	8:50 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Fast & Erie Mail	7:50 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:00 p m
Mail Accom	11:40 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1:35 p m
Philla. Express	4:25 p m	Philla. Express	2:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Johnstown Accom	10:05 a m
Johnstown Accom	4:45 p m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
1st Wall Station	8:30 a m	Mail	3:00 p m
2d "	9:40 a m	2d "	2:00 p m
3d "	3:35 p m	4th "	6:00 p m
4th "	6:05 p m	Penn Accomm'd'n	7:50 a m
Penn Accomm'd'n	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom	
		Mail Express	1:30 p m
		Johnstown Accom	10:30 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Mail	7:00 a m	Express	4:10 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Mail	3:30 p m
Express	8:00 p m	Express	8:30 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
Mail	6:40 a m	Mail	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:40 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	10:30 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	12:00 m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
Mail Accom'd'n	4:30 p m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:05 p m	2d "	8:30 a m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
3d "	4:10 p m	3d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:30 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard,
Tuesday	11 A. M.	Gleaner,
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City,
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard,
Friday	11 A. M.	Gleaner,
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City,

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	1 P. M.	Emma Graham,
Saturday	1 P. M.	Julia,

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A.M.	Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M.	James Rees.

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Butler, Pa.	H. C. HAZLETT.
Cookstown, Pa.	H. H. CONNELLY.
Cranberry, Pa.	JAMES CLARK.
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Clarion, Pa.	MILES BEATY.
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Canfield, Ohio	H. J. COOK.
Cecil, Pa.	J. BEARD.
Elizabeth, Pa.	T. B. SHOEBER.
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Ewing's Mills, Pa.	JAMES EWING.
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E. & F. R. R.	J. M. SNYDER.
East Liberty, Pa.	S. SNYDER.
Freeport, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP.
Franklin, Pa.	SMITH & DAVIS.
Greenville, Pa.	W. P. DAVIS.
Greensburg, Pa.	JNO. ARTRIS.
Gobblestown, Pa.	J. P. KERR.
Homewood, Pa.	J. E. ROOSE.
Haverland, Pa.	H. McCUNE.
Johnstown, Pa.	THOMAS TODD.
Jamestown, Pa.	J. H. CURRY & CO.
Jeddo, Ohio	F. BRAY.
Kittanning, Pa.	W. H. DICKEY.
Kingsville, Ohio	A. SCOTT.
Latrobe, Pa.	T. LOCKHART.
Limestville, Pa.	J. N. ROGERS.
Lawsonham, Pa.	R. W. ORR.
Leechburg, Pa.	J. T. KERR.
Leetonia, Pa.	J. & J. LOWERY.
Monongahela City, Pa.	JAMES CRALL.
McKeesport, Pa.	T. & J. EVANS.
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Massillon, Ohio	J. PAUL.
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Mount Union, Ohio	J. JOHNSON.
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New Galilee, Pa.	J. B. JOHNSON.
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North Hope, Pa.	JAMES CHRISTIE.
New Salem, Pa.	J. M. KING.
New Waterford, Ohio	J. BEARD.
Noblestown, Pa.	J. P. Donaldson.
Oil City, Pa.	D. A. MATSON & CO.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.	M. HAYS.
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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of REUBEN BUCHMAN, deceased, late of Allegheny city, all persons having claims against the estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to the same will make payment in like manner to J. S. WILLOCK, 126 Wood street.

Mrs. ANNE E. BUCHMAN,
JOHN S. WILLOCK,
ROBT. W. WILSON, } Executors.

no2-6d-law

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, Jr., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 15, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	104 ½	.....
United States 5-20s, old	103 ½	.....
United States 5-20s, 3d series	99 ½	.....
United States 10-40's	90 00	.....
United States Certificates	97 ½	.....
Gold	41	.....
Allegheny County Comp. 6's	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh City Comp. 6's	88 75	.....
Connellsville Railroad Bonds	79 00	81 00
Boatman's Insurance	27 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. stock, non interest	9 25	.....
Connellsville Railroad stock, interest	9 50	.....
Fourth National Bank	130 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers	57 25	60 00
Iron City National Bank	75 00	.....
Columbia Oil Co.	27 75	29 00
Merchants' Oil Co.	.....	29
Ohio Valley	.....	26
Phœnix	.....	1 25
City and Pittsburgh	.....	1 75
Warren and Venango	358 00	.....
Cuthbertson Run	.....	90
Fort Pitt Coal Co.	80 00	.....
Coal Hill Mining Co.	1 25	.....

Gold opened in New York, at 147.

WEDNESDAY, November 15—P. M.

There is a decided improvement in our local money market. An easier feeling is manifested, and the banks are accommodating their customers pretty much to the extent of their demands. This will afford great relief to parties who have suffered from the stringency that has so long characterized this market, and it will soon diffuse a more hopeful, buoyant tone in business circles.

The bids for many of the leading stocks to-day were a shade better, without, however, coming quite up to the views of holders. Oil shares were inactive. Lancaster and Cherry Run is reselling from the advance of last week. Ross is dull—no bids for it; Ritchie very firm at 45c. bid and 50c. asked—very little offering. Parties seem to consider it a good investment of the kind. Pittsburgh and Cherry Run is a shade better to-day from some favorable reports.

—In Philadelphia there is a better feeling in Petroleum Stocks. Sugar Creek companies are all up in the figures. Junction, which sympathises no doubt with the rest, sold up to 3¾—a rise of 2¾. Sugar Creek, of Philadelphia declined, slightly. The other names on the list are about as last quotations.

—In New York to-day United States recovered from the depression incident to the stoppage of one of her wells, by the news of two new strikes, which it is said, will more than compensate her for the loss of one. The stock advanced to-day to 28¾, and Pithole Creek sold at 13½.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and present week:

	Last week.	This week.	Decrease
Capital	$11,442,350	$11,442,350	.....
Loans	20,875,080	20,741,580	$133,571
Specie	1,070,251	933,921	41,327
Legal tenders	15,742,475	15,893,891	148,582
Deposits	16,741,891	16,591,891	150,103
Circulation	7,061,895	7,044,795	109

There is a decrease in the average of each of the leading items of our city banks, as published above, compared with the last previous return, though in no case of the decrease is the reduction large. The specie and legal tender notes have fallen off most, but neither of these items declined much half a million. The decrease during the week amount to $10,325,112, and the balances to $2,950,548.

About $25,000,000 of five per cent. coupon legal tender notes become due on December 1. A report has been circulated that the Secretary intends to make a loan to pay them. We have good authority for stating that no loan will be brought upon the market until after Congress meets, and that the payment of the $25,000,000 of five per cent. legal tender notes due on December 1 is likely to be made by the new issue of six per cent. compound interest notes, which can be done in accordance with the act of Congress, or by paying the interest only, leaving the notes with the holders—chiefly banks—and stamping them to bear interest semi-annually from December 1. The movements of the Treasury Department on that or other Congress will all tend to ease the money market and keep financial affairs as smooth as possible.

—The following is a statement of the operations at the United States branch mint in San Francisco during the quarter ending 8 ptember 30:

Gold bullion deposited	$4,120,375 93
Gold bullion parted	79,716 76
Silver bullion purchased	79,116 37
Silver parted	43,475 47

GOLD COINED.

$24,560 double eagles	$490,000
10,000 eagles	100,000
9,860 half eagles	47,300
5,120 quarter eagles	12,800
$39,020 pieces valued at	$650,100

SILVER COINED.

244,000 half dollars	$122,000
8,000 dimes	800
284,000 pieces valued at	$122,800

Total number of pieces coined 323,020
Total value of gold and silver coined $6,773,400

It will be seen that during the past three months nearly $7,000,000 were coined at San Francisco, in a building erected with a view to a coinage capacity of only $5,000,000 per annum.

—The following is a list of new counterfeits and altered bank notes detected in circulation during the week ending November 10, 1865:

City Bank, Providence, R. I.—$5s raised from 1s. Cig Sconce, Indian seated on bale of cotton in left hand, bar right arm resting on a shield; wigwam on the right, and Neptune in the distance on the left; two small sailing vessels in the distance; female in upper right corner, and portrait of a little girl in lower right corner. Well executed.

Commercial Bank, Rochester, N. Y.—$5s imitation. Vignette females seated, one holding a shield in the right end, sailor, left end, state arms. The bill is rather dark.

Bank of Canandaigua, N. Y.—$5s imitation. Vignette female seated; bale, box, barrel and steamship in the background; sailor, fifth left end. Fifth Garrison ring round a curve.

Bank of Lansing, N. Y.—$5 are in circulation.

Jamestown Bank, N. Y.—$5s imitation. Vignette two females seated, the horses &c., on the bill; a female seated in a large figure 2 on the left end. 2 die.

All About Hogs.

Detroit, November 14.—Dressed hogs begin to arrive and packers have already commenced operations on a small extent, mainly to supply the home demand. Shipments are not yet in the market, the weather is not yet suitable for extended operations, even if receipts were forthcoming. In general, packers have values that the crop is unusually light this season. How far this impression may be fulfilled by the result alone will develop. There is much speculation as to the prices to be paid this season. Some packers, owning agricultural implements, contend that prices must greatly decline, while others, basing their views on the shortness of the crop, and believing that the bulk of the entire army demand is cut off, are equally firm in the belief that there will be no decline. Time alone the market seems to be firm. We notice a sale to-day of a small lot of heavy dressed hogs at $9.50. Light ones now pay 8¼@8½ according to weight and quality.

BRIGHTON (OHIO) PENS.

November 14.—The packers are buying more freely. We quote: Extra, $9.00@9.25; common $8.00@8.50; good, $8.00@8.50, and prime $8.75, with some few sales as high as $9.00. Heavy cattle, gross 7 lbs. shrink, is an extreme figure.

The receipts of hogs have been more liberal, footing up over 20,000 head. A portion of the receipts, however, were put in on contracts made last month. The offerings, however, have been rather in excess of the demand until to-day, when there was an improvement in the request, and this evening there were sales at all the pens issued. We now quote as the whole range $11 60@12 25 gross for light to heavy averages, and $12 00 @12 25 gross for 25 bushels delivered. Pomeroy coal to boats 20c.

CINCINNATI.

November 14.—Hogs—The supply has not been equal to the demand, and the market has ruled steady and in some cases higher prices have been obtained. We quote fair to good averages at $11@11 50 gross, and for selected lots of extra heavy $12 gross, was obtained. The market reported were delivered at the yards, 150 head averaging 229 pounds gross, at.....$11 25
150 " " 220 " " 11 50
150 " " 210 " " 12 00
150 " " 210 " " 12 00
150 " " 210 " " $12 12½@12 25
210 " " 200 " net, at 14 00

The receipts, during the past twenty-four hours, have been 5,689 head.

Green Meats at Cincinnati.

November 14.—The general features of the Provision market are about the same as on Saturday. The advance from Saturday in regard to prices has proved more favorable, which caused an improved demand, and sales have been made to a fair extent. Mess pork sold at $31 @, but $32 50 was asked. A sale of 200 barrels country was reported at $30 50, but this was considered a very low figure, and the purchase could not be duplicated. Now mess is offered on the spot, or delivered within a few days at $29 50. Prime mess pork remains there is no movement, and any figures we might give would be entirely nominal, so we do not quote. Green meats were better for sugar cured, and about 1,000 pieces were sold at 8c for shoulders and 11c sides. Shoulders are held at 10@10½, but these figures were above the views of buyers. Shoulders, fixed for days in salt, could have been bought at 10c, packed. Nothing transpired in bulk meats. Shoulders are held at 9½ and sides at 12c loose and 12½ packed. Bacon shoulders are quoted at 12c and sides at 13c, packed. Hams are in good demand, and 1,000 pieces were bought inside from this there is no movement. Clear sides sold at 13c. Lard steamed, in tierces, sold at 12½, and refined at 13c. Now kettle rendered leaf was bought at 12½c in tierces, and tallow at 8½@9c. Large lots, 2½c. Prices for January delivery was offered at 12c, without attracting buyers.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

November 14.—The arrivals by canal continue large, and dealers are improving the opportunity by laying in a supply for winter use. Prices for lumber and shingles are well stocked and the trade steadily but not actively engaged. Prices, except thick shingles are a trifle higher. We quote yard prices:

Clear Pine Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet	70	@$75 00
First common " "	60	@65 00
Second " " "	42	@45 00
Third " " "	30	@32 00
First common flooring, " "	70	@75 00
Second " " "	52	@55 00
Bastard partition, ₱ 1,000 feet	30	@32 00
Weatherboarding, 1st class "	32	@35 00
" 2d "	26	@27 50
Pine Joists and Scantling "	32	@35 00
Poplar "	25	@27 50
Hemlock "	19	@20 00
Shingles, 18 inch, sawed	5	@ 5 50
" " shaved	9	@10 00
" 18 inch, shaved	9	@10 00
" " sawed	5	@ 5 50
Laths, ₱ M	2	@ 2 50
Posts ₱ M	20	@25 00

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

November 14.—The market has ruled rather quiet all the week, but holders are firm, and rates disposed to be a shade better. Hoop band is held at $18@20 for No. 2, and $20@25 for No. 1, and cold blast, $20@30, while small sizes within this range, are held at $25@30. Nail sales are only comparatively light, is being steadily reduced, Bar Iron is in fair demand at 6¼c for common and 6¾@7c for charcoal. Horseshoes are in good request at $8@8½c, for shoeneberer's extra.

The demand still exceeds the supply, and the market is firm at full prices. We quote:

10 to 60d	$7 50	@ 7 75
8 to 10d	7 75	@ 8 00
6 to 7d	8 00	@ 8 25
4 to 5d	8 00	@ 8 25
3d	8 25	@ 8 50
20d	8 25	@ 8 50
40, fine bited	7 75	@ 8 00
Cut Spikes	7 75	@ 8 00

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

November 14.—Among the receipts by the river this week was a flatboat laden with 250 tons of coke pig iron for the agency here. The same firm additional contracts for 500 tons since last week. The prices ruling rates for hot blast pig metal are $36 cash and $40 on time; for cold blast pig, same cash, and charcoal make at 70, with corresponding rates for amount at last. Nails are in fair demand at $7 75 cash, and $8 on time; 20 dollars per keg for smaller sizes. Pig iron advanced $2 per ton at the close of last week. The firm, with receipts of 250 tons, sold 200 tons at $36 cash, and $40 time; boiler iron, 8¾@9½c; and rod, 10@10c; castings, 8c; pulleys, 10@12c.

Coal at Louisville.

November 13.—The receipts of coal from Pittsburgh are about equal to the demand, and prices are firm at 10c per bushel, 250 bushels, all afloat in barges, at 10c per bushel. No change was reported at Pittsburgh Thursday, by coal boat. The tow was reported at the departure of the towboat Sam Roberts, with 1,200 bushels of coal for the Louisville and Portland canal, at 10c per bushel. Retail sales at 12½c, or 25 per 25 bushels delivered. Pomeroy coal to boats 20c.

Hides at Cincinnati.

November 14.—The demand and supply are about equal, and the market rules steady at the following quotations:

Dry Flinty ₱ lb	12@13c
Dry Salted, ₱ lb	9@10c
Wet Salted, ₱ lb	8@9c
Green, ₱ lb	6@6½c
Sheep Pelts, each	25@$1 25

Louisville Oil Market.

November 14.—Oils—We quote land oil very scarce at $2 25@2 35 for No. 1. Linseed is dull, but firmer at $1 35. Coal oil burning oil, in large quantities, in smaller lots, 72@85c. Benzine, grease, lubricating oil, according to manufacturers' test, $1 50 @ gallon. Castor oil, by the barrel, $3 75 @ gallon.

Louisville Lumber Market.

November 13.—Lumber—No green lumber afloat. Seasoned in the yards active as follows: Clear boards (Cut No. 1 Pattern) $30 @ 32, first rate, $28 @ 30; shingles—pine, No. 1, $5 50@7 00, No. 2 at $3; cut poplar, $4 50.

Coal at Cincinnati.

November 14.—A fair business has been done at the river at 9c per bush